# imall

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# S101DH1 Series S201DH1 Series

\*Zero cross type is also available.(S101DH2 Series/ S201DH2 Series)

I<sub>T</sub>(rms)≤1.5A, Non-Zero Cross type **DIP 16pin Triac output SSR** 



### Description

S101DH1 Series and S201DH1 Series Solid State Relays (SSR) are an integration of an infrared emitting diode (IRED), a Phototriac Detector and a main output Triac. These devices are ideally suited for controlling high voltage AC loads with solid state reliability while providing 4.0kV isolation (V<sub>iso</sub>(rms)) from input to output.

### Features

- 1. Output current, I<sub>T</sub>(rms)≤1.5A
- 2. Non-zero crossing functionary
- 3. 16 pin DIP package
- 4. High repetitive peak off-state voltage (V<sub>DRM</sub>: 600V, S201DH1 Series) (V<sub>DBM</sub> : 400V, S101DH1 Series)
- 5. Superior noise immunity (dV/dt : MIN. 200V/µs, S101DH1) (dV/dt : MIN. 100V/µs, S201DH1)
- 6. Response time, ton : MAX. 100µs
- 7. TÜV approval model is also available
- 8. Lead-free terminal components are also available (see Model Line-up section in this datasheet)
- 9. High isolation voltage between input and output  $(V_{iso}(rms) : 4.0kV)$

#### Agency approvals/Compliance

- 1. Recognized by UL508, file No. E94758 (as model No. S101DH1/S201DH1)
- 2. Approved by CSA 22.2 No.14, file No. LR63705 (as model No. S101DH1/S201DH1)
- 3. Approved by TÜV (only S201DH1Y series), DIN EN60950 (Basic insulation class), file No. R9650377 (as model No. S201DH1Y)
- 4. Package resin : UL flammability grade (94V-0)

### Applications

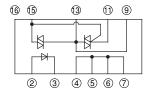
- 1. Isolated interface between high voltage AC devices and lower voltage DC control circuitry.
- 2. Switching motors, fans, heaters, solenoids, and valves.
- 3. Phase or power control in applications such as lighting and temperature control equipment.

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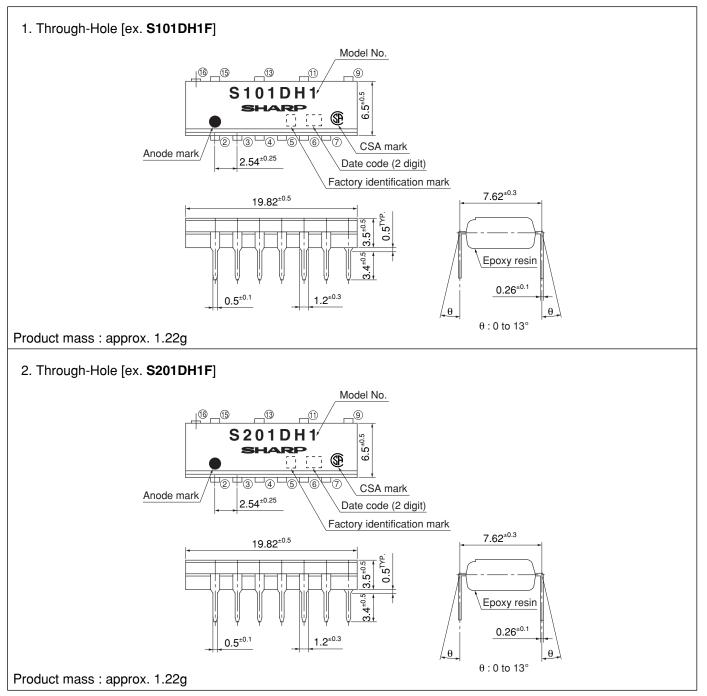
### Internal Connection Diagram



2 Anode ① Output (T<sub>1</sub>)
 ③ Cathode ③, ③ Output (T<sub>2</sub>)
 ④ Gate
 ⑥ NC

### Outline Dimensions

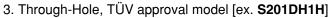
(Unit : mm)

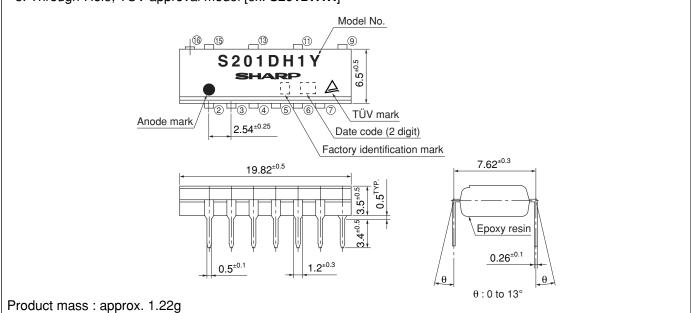




### S101DH1 Series S201DH1 Series

### Outline Dimensions





(Note) To radiate the heat, solder the lead pins ④ to ⑦, ⑨ on the pattern of the PCB without using a socket such that there is no open pin left. (Unit : mm)



### Date code (2 digit)

		• •				
1st digit				2nd digit		
	Year of p	roduction		Month of production		
A.D.	Mark	A.D	Mark	Month	Mark	
1990	A	2002	Р	January	1	
1991	В	2003	R	February	2	
1992	C	2004	S	March	3	
1993	D	2005	Т	April	4	
1994	Е	2006	U	May	5	
1995	F	2007	V	June	6	
1996	Н	2008	W	July	7	
1997	J	2009	Х	August	8	
1998	K	2010	А	September	9	
1999	L	2011	В	October	0	
2000	М	2012	С	November	N	
2001	N	:	:	December	D	
2001	N			December	D	

repeats in a 20 year cycle

### Factory identification mark

Factory identification Mark	Country of origin		
no mark	Inner		
	Japan		

\* This factory marking is for identification purpose only. Please contact the local SHARP sales representative to see the actural status of the production.

### Rank mark

There is no rank mark indicator and currently there are no rank offered for this device.

### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

<b>Absolute Maximum Ratings</b> $(T_a=25^{\circ}C)$								
	Parameter	Symbol Rating		Unit				
Innut	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50 * <sup>3</sup>	mA				
Input	Reverse voltage		VR	6	V			
	RMS ON-state current	I <sub>T</sub> (rms)	1.5 *3	А				
0	Peak one cycle surge of	I <sub>surge</sub>	15 *4	А				
Output	Repetitive <b>S101DH1</b>			400	V			
	peak OFF-state voltage	S201DH1	Vdrm	600	v			
*1Isolatio	on voltage	V <sub>iso</sub> (rms)	4.0 *5	kV				
Operati	ing temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-25 to +85	°C				
Storage	e temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +125	°C				
*2Solderi	ng temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C				

1mm Soldering area

\*1 40 to 60%RH, AC for 1minute, f=60Hz

\*2 For 10s

\*3 Refer to Fig.1, Fig.2 \*4 f=50Hz sine wave \*5 TÜV approval models : 3.0kV

# Electro-optical Characteristics

 $(T_a=25^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter			Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
T	Forward voltage		$V_{\rm F}$	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	-	1.2	1.4	V
Input	Reverse current		IR	$V_R=3V$	-	-	10	μΑ
Repetitive peak OFF-state current		I <sub>DRM</sub>	$V_D = V_{DRM}$	-	-	100	μΑ	
Output	ON-state voltage		VT	I <sub>T</sub> =1.5A	-	-	1.7	V
	Holding current		I <sub>H</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =6V	-	-	25	mA
	Critical rate of rise of	S101DH1	dV/dt	$V_{\rm D}=1/\sqrt{2} \cdot V_{\rm DRM}$	200	-	-	V/µs
	OFF-state voltage	S201DH1	u v/ui		100	-	-	v/µs
Transfer	ransfer Minimum trigger current		Ift	$V_D=6V, R_L=100\Omega$	-	-	10	mA
charac- teristics	Isolation resistance		Riso	DC500V,40 to 60%RH	$5 \times 10^{10}$	1011	-	Ω
	Turn-on time		ton	VD=6V, RL=100Ω, IF=20mA	-	-	100	μs



### ■ Model Line-up (1) (Lead-free terminal components)

Lead Form	Throug				
<u></u>	Sle	eve			
Shipping Package	25pcs/	sleeve	V <sub>DRM</sub>	$I_{FT}[mA]$ $(V_D=6V,$ $R_L=100\Omega)$	
TÜV			[V]		
DIN EN60950		Approved		L	
(Basic insulation class)					
Model No.	S101DH1F		400	MAX.10	
Model No.	S201DH1F	S201DH1H	600	MAX.10	

### ■ Model Line-up (2) (Lead solder plating components)

Lead Form	Throug	h-Hole			
01. · D 1	Sle	eve	V <sub>DRM</sub>	$I_{FT}[mA]$ $(V_D=6V,$ $R_L=100\Omega)$	
Shipping Package	25pcs/	'sleeve			
TÜV			[V]		
DIN EN60950		Approved			
(Basic insulation class)					
Model No.	S101DH1		400	MAX.10	
	S201DH1	S201DH1Y	600	MAX.10	

Please contact a local SHARP sales representative to inquire about production status.



Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

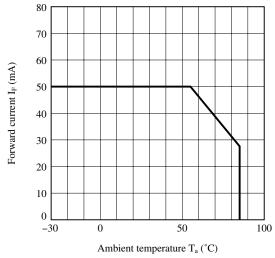
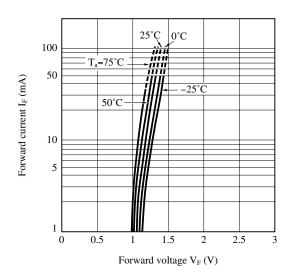


Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage





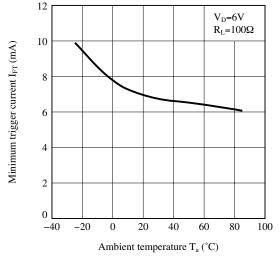
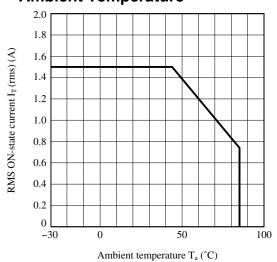


Fig.2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature



### Fig.4-a Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature (S101DH1)

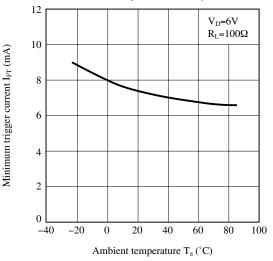
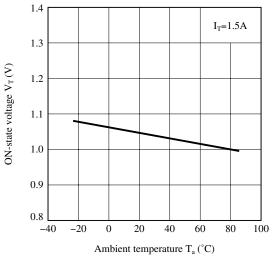
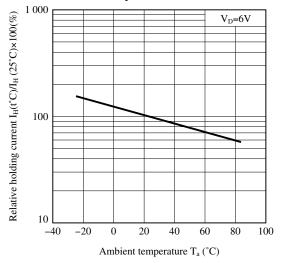


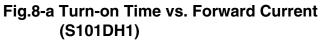
Fig.5 ON-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

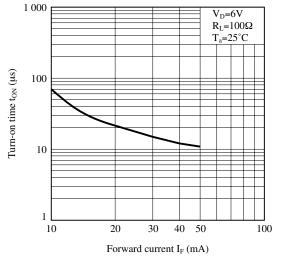


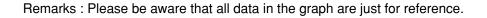


### Fig.6 Relative Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature

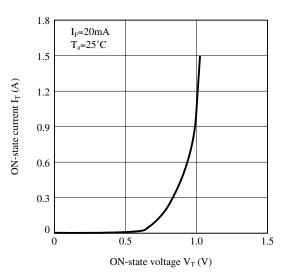


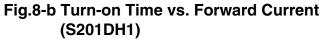


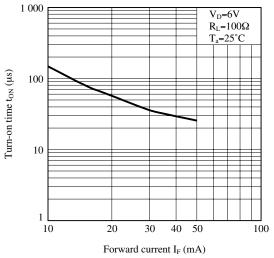




# Fig.7 ON-state Current vs. ON-state Voltage









# Design Considerations Pecommanded Operating Cond

Parameter			Symbol	Conditions		MAX.	Unit
Input signal current at ON state		I <sub>F</sub> (ON)	_	20	25	mA	
Input	Input signal current at OFF state		I <sub>F</sub> (OFF)	_	0	0.1	mA
Output	Load supply voltage	S101DH1	V <sub>OUT</sub> (rms)	_	_	120	v
		S201DH1				240	
	Load supply current		I <sub>OUT</sub> (rms)	Locate snubber circuit between output terminals (Cs=0.022μF, Rs=47Ω)	_	$I_T(rms) \times 80\%(^*)$	mA
	Frequency		f	_	50	60	Hz
Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	_	-20	80	°C	

(\*) See Fig.2 about derating curve ( $I_T$ (rms) vs. ambient temperature).

# Design guide

In order for the SSR to turn off, the triggering current (I\_F) must be 0.1mA or less.

In phase control applications or where the SSR is being by a pulse signal, please ensure that the pulse width is a minimum of 1ms.

When the input current (I<sub>F</sub>) is below 0.1mA, the output Triac will be in the open circuit mode. However, if the voltage across the Triac, V<sub>D</sub>, increases faster than rated dV/dt, the Triac may turn on. To avoid this situation, please incorporate a snubber circuit. Due to the many different types of load that can be driven, we can merely recommend some circuit values to start with : Cs=0.022 $\mu$ F and Rs=47 $\Omega$ . The operation of the SSR and snubber circuit should be tested and if unintentional switching occurs, please adjust the snubber circuit component values accordingly.

When making the transition from On to Off state, a snubber circuit should be used ensure that sudden drops in current are not accompanied by large instantaneous changes in voltage across the Triac. This fast change in voltage is brought about by the phase difference between current and voltage. Primarily, this is experienced in driving loads which are inductive such as motors and solenods. Following the procedure outlined above should provide sufficient results.

Any snubber or Varistor used for the above mentioned scenarios should be located as close to the main output triac as possible.

All pins shall be used by soldering on the board. (Socket and others shall not be used.)

## Degradation

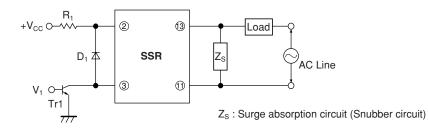
In general, the emission of the IRED used in SSR will degrade over time.

In the case where long term operation and / or constant extreme temperature fluctuations will be applied to the devices, please allow for a worst case scenario of 50% degradation over 5years.

Therefore in order to maintain proper operation, a design implementing these SSRs should provide at least twice the minimum required triggering current from initial operation.



### Standard Circuit



☆ For additional design assistance, please review our corresponding Optoelectronic Application Notes.



## Manufacturing Guidelines

## Soldering Method

Flow Soldering :

Flow soldering should be completed below 260°C and within 10s. Preheating is within the bounds of 100 to 150°C and 30 to 80s. Please solder within one time.

## Hand soldering

Hand soldering should be completed within 3s when the point of solder iron is below 400°C. Please solder within one time.

### Other notices

Please test the soldering method in actual condition and make sure the soldering works fine, since the impact on the junction between the device and PCB varies depending on the tooling and soldering conditions.



### • Cleaning instructions

Solvent cleaning :

Solvent temperature should be 45°C or below. Immersion time should be 3minutes or less.

#### Ultrasonic cleaning :

The impact on the device varies depending on the size of the cleaning bath, ultrasonic output, cleaning time, size of PCB and mounting method of the device.

Therefore, please make sure the device withstands the ultrasonic cleaning in actual conditions in advance of mass production.

#### Recommended solvent materials :

Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol and Isopropyl alcohol.

In case the other type of solvent materials are intended to be used, please make sure they work fine in actual using conditions since some materials may erode the packaging resin.

### • Presence of ODC

This product shall not contain the following materials.

And they are not used in the production process for this device.

Regulation substances : CFCs, Halon, Carbon tetrachloride, 1.1.1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform) Specific brominated flame retardants such as the PBBOs and PBBs are not used in this product at all.



# Package specification

# • Sleeve package

### Through-Hole

Package materials Sleeve : HIPS (with anti-static material) Stopper : Styrene-Elastomer

### Package method

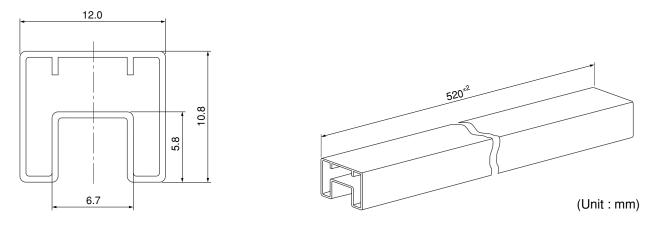
MAX. 25pcs of products shall be packaged in a sleeve.

Both ends shall be closed by tabbed and tabless stoppers.

The product shall be arranged in the sleeve with its anode mark on the tabless stopper side.

MAX. 20 sleeves in one case.

### Sleeve outline dimensions



# SHARP

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- --- Office automation equipment
- --- Telecommunication equipment [terminal]
- --- Test and measurement equipment
- --- Industrial control
- --- Audio visual equipment
- --- Consumer electronics

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- --- Traffic signals
- --- Gas leakage sensor breakers
- --- Alarm equipment
- --- Various safety devices, etc.

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- --- Telecommunication equipment [trunk lines]
- --- Nuclear power control equipment
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